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Biennial programme of work and budget for 2020-2021

Report of the Executive Director

* UNEP/EA.2/xx

Overview of the development of the Programme of Work 2020-2021

1. Introduction

The second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the UN Environment Programme in May 2016 approved the following strategic planning documents:

- Medium-Term Strategy for 2018-2021 – to describe the key challenges and issues in the global environment, how the UN Environment Programme coordinates actions and resources to build on its strengths, respond to lessons learned, and through a business model, use pivot points to multiply the effectiveness of effort. Using outcome maps, the medium-term strategy outlines the logical chain of results to move from the situation at the time of development to outcomes and impacts in 2030, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030.
- Programme of Work & Budget for 2018–2019 – to build on the Medium-Term Strategy, setting out Sub-Programmes with associated operational strategies, key outputs, budgets and targets for the first two years of implementation.

A set of seven Project Portfolios, one for each UN Environment Sub-Programme, for the period 2018-2021 were also developed and approved in 2017. The project portfolios outline how the results in the Medium-Term Strategy and the Programme of Work will be delivered, in support of Agenda 2030.

2. Lessons learned

The UN Environment Programme is a learning organization. Throughout the development of the Programme of Work, lessons are identified from planning processes, monitoring, evaluation and audits. The lessons are then distilled to determine the shape of the Programme of Work, including its alignment to Agenda 2030.

Recent evaluations¹ found that, while UN Environment Programme's projects tend to be positively evaluated for their strategic relevance there was scope for better articulation of the SDGs within Sub-Programme results frameworks. Recommending that, to be able to report a contribution to the SDGs, the UN Environment Programme will need to articulate its alignment as soon as possible along with methods of measuring its impact that are in line with SDG indicators.

At the same time, performance information could better reflect achievements or valuable changes at country level. For example, performance information does not capture the scope of effort that goes into actual policy implementation, or results in industrial sectors and changes in individual consumption levels.

3. UN Environment Programme of Work 2020-2021

In line with the strategic planning cycle initiated by the approval of the current Medium-Term Strategy in 2016, the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the UN Environment Programme also requested, in Resolution 20, paragraph 21, that the UN Environment Programme develops a Programme of Work for 2020-21². The approved Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2021, the Programme of Work 2018-2019 and the approved Project Portfolios 2018-2021 are the basis for the Programme of Work 2020-2021.

¹ Evaluation of the Resource Efficiency Sub-Programme (2018) and Mid Term Review of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (2017)

² Resolution EA.2, Paragraph 21, "Requests the Executive Director to submit for consideration and approval by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fourth session, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, a prioritized, results-oriented and streamlined programme of work for the period 2020–2021"

The Programme of Work 2020-2021 will therefore fall within the framework of existing planning documents and will not introduce significant changes. However, the Secretariat suggests that development of this Programme of Work is used as an opportunity to:

- a. Establish a stronger alignment to the 2030 Agenda, and to the SDG indicators; and
- b. Highlight linkages with UN Environment Assembly resolutions that have been adopted since the Medium-Term Strategy 2018-21 was approved.

3a. Stronger alignment to the 2030 Agenda and the SDG indicator framework

In September 2015, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The UN Environment Programme is taking the lead within the United Nations system, in collaboration with other partners engaged in environmental matters, to promote coherence in the integration of environmental considerations in sustainable development. Within its mandate, the UN Environment Program is also supporting countries in their efforts to become more environmentally sustainable, while balancing integration of the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development. The Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2021 and Programme of Work 2018-2019 were developed with this in mind and in line with the 2030 Agenda.

The global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda, however, was only adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017³ and methodologies on how the data will be collected are still being developed. Each indicator in the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda is categorized into one of three tiers depending on the availability of data and of an agreed methodology, with tier 1 being the strongest and 3 the weakest⁴. Each of the 232 indicators have been assigned to custodian agencies who are responsible for tracking the measurements of their respective indicators. The UN Environment Programme is the Custodian Agency for 26 of the indicators.

Given that a key step in adaptive management is the ability to measure performance, this presents an opportunity for UN Environment Programme to sharpen the results frameworks in its 2020-2021 Programmes of Work, to continue providing assurance to Member States that their investment is contributing to positive global impact. With this, and building on lessons learned, the secretariat proposes that the Programme of Work 2020-2021 adopts the following approach:

1. For each Sub-Programme, the secretariat specifies SDG indicators that are of direct relevance to UN Environment Programme objectives. As data on progress of implementation of the 2030 Agenda becomes available, UN Environment will be strategically placed to present Member States an overview of results at Sub-Programme objective level. These results would reflect substantive changes that may be taking place across a sector or country, or changes in the global discourse (see above), prior to delving deeper into the contribution made by UN Environment. Information will be provided (and updated) based on 1) whether UN Environment Programme is the custodian agency, 2) indicator TIER, and 3) Data availability.
2. For each Sub-Programme Expected Accomplishment, the secretariat highlights the most relevant SDG indicators alongside the existing Programme of Work Expected Accomplishment indicator, where they could be replaced. This is based on the SDG indicator framework, and in some cases, indicators will be further specified (for example when the UN Environment Programme is only contributing to the environmental dimension of a given SDG indicator).

³ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the Work of the Statistical Commission related pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313)

⁴ Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested

This approach will be used for all Sub-Programmes, however the specificities for each Sub-Programme will determine the extent to which a stronger alignment to the SDG framework is possible. Annex 1 sets out our analysis and shows that:

- The Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts Sub-Programme aligns strongly at objective level, with a more general alignment to the indicators. Thus, the existing indicators for this Sub-Programme will continue to be appropriate for the biennium 2020-2021.
- The Resource Efficiency Sub-Programme aligns directly to the objective and many indicators. Thus, in the future, the Sub-Programme may rely heavily on SDG indicators for reporting UN Environment Programme's performance.
- The Environmental Governance Sub-Programme aligns to the SDG framework at objective level and will contribute to the environmental dimension of many SDG indicators at the Expected Accomplishment level.

The aim is to build on lessons learned from recent evaluations and monitor the Programme of Work 2020-2021 with closer alignment to the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, the UN Environment Programme acknowledges that ultimately Governments will achieve the goals of Agenda 2030, and that direct attribution of results cannot happen solely due to the support and facilitation role provided by the UN Environment Programme, but due to the contribution of several other actors including UN Agencies.

If Member States deem this approach suitable, a similar analysis for all Sub-Programmes be prepared for the next iteration of the Programme of Work and Budget 2020-2021.

3b. UN Environment Assembly Resolutions in the Programme of Work 2020-2021

The UN Environment Assembly has been adopting Resolutions that address specific environmental dimensions at each of its meetings. These resolutions, however, are not adopted with associated programme and budget implications⁵, as is the case with General Assembly resolutions. Nonetheless, UN Environment Programme's facilitates their implementation through the Project Portfolios 2018-2021, for those that fall within this period. To further this approach, the Secretariat is proposing that the Programme of Work 2020-2021 lists by Sub-Programme, relevant resolutions to be implemented during 2020-2021⁶.

⁵ This means that in some cases additional resources are required to fully support the implementation of some of the resolutions.

⁶ This section will need to be complemented by resolutions adopted by UNEA IV in March 2019 and should include budgetary implications and the extent to which ongoing funded projects support their implementation.

ANNEX 1

Examples of Programme of Work sections for Sub Programmes 2 (Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts), 4 (Environmental Governance) and 6 (Resource Efficiency)

Sub programme 2 - Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts

Objective of the organization: Countries increasingly prevent and reduce the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts, while building resilience to future crises ⁷			
Relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators	<p>Target 1.5.: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (TIER II, custodian agency: UN-ISDR) (Note: this is also an indicator at expected accomplishment level)</i></p> <p>Target 11b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <p><i>Indicator 11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (TIER I, custodian agency: UNISDR)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (TIER II, custodian agency: UNISDR)</i></p>		
United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions delivered through the subprogramme's work	<p>UNEA 2/15 – Protection of the Environment in Areas Affected by Armed Conflict</p> <p>UNEA 3/6 - Pollution prevention and control in areas affected by terrorist operations and armed conflicts</p>		
Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Targets	Relevant Sustainable Development Indicators⁸

⁷ UN Environment programme 's work in this area encompasses disasters (whether natural or man-made) and armed conflicts that have severe environmental consequences.

⁸ This column lists relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators if applicable. These indicators will eventually replace Expected Accomplishment indicators in future programming cycles as full alignment and integration with the SDG indicator framework is being pursued.

<p>(a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks⁹</p>	<p>(i) Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(i) Percentage of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030¹⁰</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Member State reporting¹¹</p>	<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <p><i>1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (also 13.1.2), (TIER II, custodian agency: UN-ISDR)</i></p>
	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of international partners' policies on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management advocated by UN Environment programme¹²</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>Number of policies that are significant to the overall strategy and direction of the organization that integrate</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: (a) International partner reports and surveys (b) References to UN Environment programme in policies</p>	<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p><i>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (TIER II, custodian agencies: UNESCO-IHP, UNECE)</i></p>

⁹ **Related to SDG 11, Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations), **Target 11b:** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. **SDG 13, Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. **SDG 16, Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

¹⁰ This subprogramme aligns with the delivery of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The SFDRR, which was agreed in March 2015, sets out seven draft targets, one of which (target E) is "Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020". UN Environment programme has adopted Sendai indicator (E1: *Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*) in order to ensure alignment between UN Environment programme 's programme and the Sendai framework. This indicator is based on the knowledge that UNISDR is to adopt criteria for what counts as a "good" DRR strategy and UN Environment programme will work with UNISDR to ensure the 'environment' is one of the criterion adopted. In this way, UN Environment programme ensures that the environment becomes institutionalized into the process of DRR strategies. At the time of writing information for the indicator was not yet being gathered and so it is not yet possible to put a baseline on the number of countries that have adopted such strategies. Clearly, UN Environment programme is not the sole organization working in this domain and we recognize the attribution problem implicit in this indicator. Nevertheless, UN Environment programme believes this is an appropriate outcome level indicator that demonstrates the extent to which environmental risks are being addressed in national-level planning frameworks.

¹¹ At the time of writing the final modalities for reporting were under development. The predecessor to the SFDRR, the Hyogo Framework, aggregated national reports on the implementation of the framework here: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/?pid:222>

¹² "International partners" in this context refers to international organizations working on humanitarian response and provision, or peacekeeping and peace building activities (such as the UN High Commission for Refugees, World Food Programme, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Red Cross, Department for Political Affairs, Department for Peacekeeping Operations and other Intergovernmental Organisations) and the transition to longer-term development (including the UN Development Programme, financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, regional political and development organizations, and so on).

	environmental approaches to risk reduction		
(b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery	(i) Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by to UN Environment programme Unit of measure: Percentage of formal requests for to UN Environment programme’s assistance in the case of a disaster or conflict received from the government or UN Humanitarian coordinator, where a to UN Environment programme team has been deployed, either singly or as part of a joint team	December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: (a) List of formal requests received by Joint Environment Unit (to UN Environment programme -OCHA) or the Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch of to UN Environment programme Assessment, mission and donor reports	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situation <i>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (also 13.1.1) (TIER II, Custodian agency: UNISDR)</i> <i>11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (TIER I, Custodian agency: UNISDR)</i>
	(ii) Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners ¹³ that integrate to UN Environment programme’s assessment recommendations ¹⁴ Unit of measure: Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans integrating to UN Environment programme’s recommendations after six months as a rolling percentage of the total number of	December 2018 (baseline): TBD ¹⁵ December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: Analysis of post-crisis recovery plans and reports from donor conferences compared with	

¹³ “International partners” in this context refers to international organizations working on humanitarian response and provision, or peacekeeping and peace building activities (such as the UN High Commission for Refugees, World Food Programme, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Red Cross, Department for Political Affairs, Department for Peacekeeping Operations and other Intergovernmental Organizations) and the transition to longer term development (including the UN Development Programme, financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, regional political and development organizations).

¹⁴ Given that post-crisis recovery plans often take time to put in place, this indicator will describe a rolling percentage of all assessments where serious risks have been identified over a five year period up to six months before the date of the report (i.e. a period covering from 66 months to 6 months before the report).

¹⁵ The December 2015 baseline was uncharacteristically high in terms of the overall achievement of influence through assessments, consequently the target for 2018-2019 is pitched at a sustainable level.

	assessments done over the preceding five years	recommendations in the original assessments	
(c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development ¹⁶	(i) Countries emerging from crisis progress along the Country Capacity Framework with to UN Environment programme support Unit of measure: Percentage of countries in which to UN Environment programme has a long-term presence moves the required number of steps along the Country Capacity Framework (CCF) (see footnote for explanation ¹⁷) from a baseline that is reset at the beginning of the MTS 2018-2021 period	December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at December 2021: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: Annual surveys completed by country project team ¹⁸	

¹⁶ **Related to SDG 16, Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; **SDG 11, Target 11b:** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels, and **SDG 17, Target 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

¹⁷ The CCF aims to provide an objective assessment of country level capacity for environmental governance in six dimensions: 1/. Access to information and availability of data for informed decision-making; 2/. Enhanced planning and policy development skills; 3/. Improved regulatory frameworks; 4/. Stronger environmental institutions; 5/. Implementation and enforcement capacity; and 6/. Public participation in decision-making. Each dimension has five steps. Country project teams, in consultation with national partners, assess the level of environmental governance across each of these components at the end of each year and decide the extent to which they have been achieved (incomplete, partially met, mostly met, or complete).

¹⁸ Note that the process of gathering the data for the CCF is very time intensive and so will be done only on an annual basis.

Subprogramme 4 - Environmental Governance

Objective of the organization: Policy coherence and strong legal and institutional frameworks increasingly achieve environmental goals in the context of sustainable development			
Relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators	<p>15.c.1 /15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (<i>custodian agencies: UNODC, CITES; partner agencies: UN Environment Program – Tier II</i>)</p> <p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (<i>custodian agency: UN Environment – Tier III</i>) (<i>Note: this is also an indicator at expected accomplishment level</i>)</p>		
United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions delivered through the sub-programme's work	<p>1/3. Illegal trade in wildlife; 1/11. Coordination across the United Nations system in the field of the environment, including the Environment Management Group; 1/12. Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements; 1/13. Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development</p> <p>2/2 Role and functions of the regional forums of ministers of the environment and environment authorities; 2/5 Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 2/14 Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products; 2/16 Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being ; 2/17 Enhancing the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in facilitating cooperation, collaboration and synergies among biodiversity- related conventions; 2/18 Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and the multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the secretariat; 2/19 Midterm review of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV); 2/25 Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and Caribbean Region</p> <p>3/2. Pollution mitigation by mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors; 3/3 Contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development¹⁹</p>		
Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Targets	Relevant Sustainable Development Indicators ²⁰
(a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ²¹	<p>(i) Increase in the number of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums integrating environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment programme policy advice into policy documents, strategies or plans on sustainable development</p> <p>Units of measure: (a) Number of United Nations entities, international organizations or intergovernmental forums at the global level that integrate policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment programme policy advice into policy documents,</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBC Progress expected by December 2020: TBD Progress expected by June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: Review of official documents and outcome documents of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD</p>	17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable Development (Tier III, custodian agency: UN Environment Program.)

¹⁹ This list includes some Resolutions that cut across various subprogrammes, for example those on biodiversity, while it does not include Resolutions that are strongly related to other subprogrammes, for example on chemicals and wastes, climate, or marine litter, to which the Environmental Governance subprogramme provides a contribution.

²⁰ The results to be achieved by UN Environment will contribute to these SDG indicators. However, only when the relevant SDG related methodologies will be ready, Un Environment may be able to report directly on the basis of its contribution to these indicators, and to use these as expected accomplishment indicators

²¹ Relevant to the following targets of the Sustainable Development Goals: 15.c and 17.9, 17.14 and 17.16.

	<p>strategies and plans adopted pursuant to the 2030 Agenda</p> <p>(b) Number of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums at the regional level that integrate policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment programme policy advice into policy documents, strategies and plans adopted pursuant to the 2030 Agenda</p>	<p>Progress expected by December 2020: TBD Progress expected by June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: Review of official documents and outcome documents of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums</p>	
	<p>(ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UN Environment programme support</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries that have integrated in national policy documents, strategies, action plans, or institutional frameworks approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UN Environment programme support</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected by December 2020: +4 Progress expected by June 2021: +2 December 2021: +10 Data sources and analysis plan: Review of national reports to relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other institutional mechanisms, bodies and surveys</p>	<p>17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable Development (Tier III: custodian agency UN Environment Programme)</p> <p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (Tier I, custodian agency: CBD secretariat,)</p> <p>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Tier II, custodian Agency: IUCN)</p> <p>15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-202 (Aichi Target 2: “By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems”). (Tier</p>

			III, Custodian Agency CBD secretariat, UN Environment Programme.)
	<p>(iii) Increase in concerted policy action taken by countries on environmental issues of international concern²²</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of environmental issues of international concern addressed by Governments through concerted policy action as a result of UN Environment programme supported processes</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected by December 2020: TBD Progress expected by June 2019: TBD December 2021: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: Review of outcomes of intergovernmental processes</p>	<p>No specific SDG indicator.</p> <p>Most relevant targets, to which UN Environment programme contributes from an environmental angle:</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>

²² Environmental priorities will emerge from Environment Assembly resolutions or other intergovernmental processes on the environment and could include, for instance, the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, illegal trade in wildlife, marine debris and other issues as they may emerge over time. Results expected could include the establishment of networks or other cooperation frameworks to address international (regional and/or global) issues such as illegal trade in wildlife or transboundary pollution, or the adoption of standards or guidelines for the development of national legislation in certain areas.

<p>(b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries that have enhanced²³ institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals including the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries that demonstrate progress in one or more dimensions of enhancing institutional capacity and legal frameworks as a result of UN Environment programme support</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected by December 2020: TBD Progress expected by June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Review of reports and databases of information including reports and information provided in the context of multilateral environmental agreements on institutional and legal action at national level</p>	<p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (Tier I, custodian agency CBD secretariat)</p> <p>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Tier II, custodian Agency IUCN)</p> <p>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (Tier II, UNESCO) (UN Environment would contribute from an environmental angle)</p>
	<p>(ii) Increase in the integration of the environment in sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Unit of measure: (a) Percentage of United Nations country teams developing United Nations common programming frameworks that report the integration of environmental goals in such frameworks</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p>	<p>15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-202 (Aichi Target 2: “By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems”. (Tier III, Custodian Agencies: CBD secretariat, UN Environment programme)</p> <p>17.14.1. Number of countries with</p>

²³ Countries or groups of countries demonstrate improvement in their institutional capacity and legal frameworks through progress in the following areas: (a) institutionalization of intersectoral dialogues focusing on the environment among sectoral national institutions; (b) uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms; (c) general and sectoral environmental legislation adopted or strengthened to address countries’ environmental objectives and implement multilateral environmental agreements; (d) participatory mechanisms on environment integrated in national legislation; (e) clear mandate, budget and trained personnel in place for enforcement of national legislation; (f) evidence of participation of major groups and stakeholders in institutional decision-making processes (for example, as part of environmental impact assessments)NOTE: if we decide to only make minimal adjustments to the indicators, we can this footnote as proposed. If we decide to go for stronger alignment with SDG language, we could replace points c, d and f as follows: Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to enable: pollution prevention and control; climate action; wildlife and biodiversity management; promotion of environmental and social safeguards, and more broadly implementation of MEAs.

			mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable Development (Custodian Agency UN Environment Program, Tier III)
	(b) Number of countries reporting the integration of the environment in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or budgeting processes on sustainable development	<p>b) December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected by December 2020: TBD Progress expected by June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan (a and b): United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other One UN planning frameworks; information collected from countries on national policies and budgets that address the environment in integration with other aspects of sustainable development</p>	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (custodian agencies OECD and UNDP, Tier III)
	<p>(iii) Number of partnerships between UN Environment programme and major groups and stakeholders representatives to promote the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Unit of measure: Partnership agreements between UN Environment programme and representatives of major groups and stakeholders with the explicit aim of promoting the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected by December 2020: TBD Progress expected by June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Strategic cooperation agreements signed between UN Environment programme and organizations representing major groups and stakeholders</p>	<p>No specific SDG indicator</p> <p>Most relevant Target: 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>

Subprogramme 6 - Resource Efficiency

Objective of the organization: Countries' transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways including inclusive green economy and trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns, increasingly decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and environmental impact while improving human well-being ²⁴			
Relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators	<p>Target: 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources & Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p> <p><i>12.2.1 (8.4.1) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Tier III, custodian agency: UN Environment programme)</i></p> <p><i>12.2.2 (8.4.2) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Tier I, custodian agency: UN Environment programme)</i></p> <p>Target: 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p><i>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (Tier III, custodian agencies: UNSD/ UN Environment programme)</i></p> <p>Target: 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> <p><i>12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (Tier III, custodian agency: UN Environment programme)</i></p>		
United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions delivered through the subprogramme's work	<p>UNEA 2/8. Sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>UNEA 2/9. Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste</p> <p>Partial delivery:</p> <p>UNEA 2/3. Investing in human capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training</p> <p>UNEA 2/5. Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <p>UNEA 3/4. Environment and health</p>		
Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Targets	Relevant Sustainable Development Indicators ²⁵
(a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways including	(i) Increase in the number ^{29,30} of countries, transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways,	December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a

²⁴ The objective is aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production and SDG 8 on sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, together with other relevant SDGs such as 2, 3, 11 and 17. Together, these goals have provided a solid foundation and orientation as well as clear and specific guidance for the implementation of the subprogramme.

²⁵ This column lists relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators if applicable. These indicators will eventually replace Expected Accomplishment indicators in future programming cycles as full alignment and integration with the SDG indicator framework is being pursued.

²⁹ This also includes a countries' participation in international, regional, as well as sub-national policies, laws, strategies, action plans and frameworks.

³⁰ In addition, the total number of actual frameworks, laws, policies, strategies and action plans per country will be tracked. At country level the following capacity framework will be applied: (1) assessment stage (2) policy design stage, (3) policy adoption stage, and (4) policy implementation stage. Only countries that have started with actual policy implementation (stage 4) will be counted towards the indicator. For purposes of progress reporting a well-differentiated and disaggregated country map will be presented showing the number of policies per country, type of policy, as well as the respective capacity stage they are in.

<p>inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels^{26,27,28}</p>	<p>including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies^{31,32,33}</p> <p>Unit of measure: (a) Number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies³⁴</p>	<p>Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: UN Environment programme, Green Growth Knowledge Platform, regional bodies', ministries' and local governments' reports/publications; endorsed/adopted regional, national and sub-national Inclusive Green Economy/Sustainable Consumption and Production policies; review of reports, surveys and interviews</p>	<p>priority or a target into national policies (Tier II, custodian agency: UN Environment programme)</p> <p>12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (Tier III, custodian agencies: OECD, UN Environment programme, UNESCO-UIS, World Bank)</p>
	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p>	<p>11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (Tier III, custodian agency: UN Habitat)</p>

²⁶ Policies include frameworks, laws, strategies, action plans

²⁷ Related to SDG 12 Target 12.1: Implement the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries; (proposed indicator: Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies); Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; SDG 8, Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead; Related to SDG 12, Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

²⁸ Related to SDG 17, Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

³¹ Policies include frameworks, laws, strategies and action plans. This indicator is not comparable to that in the PoW 2016-2017 as this indicator focuses on policy implementation, while in the PoW 2016-2017 both policy adoption and implementation comprised the indicator.

³² **Related to SDG 17, Target 17.10:** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda, **Target 17.11:** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020. **Related to SDG 12 Target 12.1:** Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries (proposed indicator: Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies); **Target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. **SDG 8, Target 8.4:** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

³³ **Related to SDG 17, Target 17.9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

³⁴ Policies include frameworks, laws, strategies and action plans.

	<p>resources on the basis of global frameworks³⁵</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of local governments and cities that adopt systems to measure sustainability based on indicator frameworks developed by or with UN Environment programme</p> <p>(b) Number of local governments and cities that publish their resource profiles</p> <p>(c) Number of local governments and cities linking local progress with global indicators towards reaching SDG 11</p>	<p>Data sources and analysis plan: Reports, cities development index publications/reports, surveys and interviews</p>	
(b) Public, private and finance sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices ³⁶	<p>(i) Increase in the number of public and private stakeholders that base their decision making on life-cycle approaches³⁷</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of public and private stakeholders that formulate sustainable consumption and production policies based on life-cycle approaches</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): (TBD)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: TBD</p> <p>December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Reports of public and private stakeholders</p>	
	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of public and private finance stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks³⁸</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: TBD</p>	

³⁵ **Related to SDG 11, Target 11.b:** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels; **Target 11.3:** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries; **Target 11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

³⁶ **Related to SDG 12, Target 12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

³⁷ **Related to SDG 12, Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

³⁸ **Related to SDG 8, Target 8.10:** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all, **SDG 9, Target 9.3:** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

	<p>Unit of measure:³⁹</p> <p>(a) Number of financial institutions that are members of the UN Environment programme Finance Initiative</p> <p>(b) Number of insurance companies implementing the Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI)</p> <p>(c) Number of countries in which national processes and frameworks mainstream sustainable finance</p>	<p>December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: UN Environment programme Finance Initiative Membership records, reports, stakeholder reports, interviews, surveys</p>	
	<p>(iii) Increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement⁴⁰ sustainable tourism policies^{41,42,43,44}</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of countries that implement sustainable tourism policies</p> <p>(b) Number of businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: TBD</p> <p>December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Approved/adopted tourism policies, strategies, action plans, reports, interviews, surveys</p>	<p>12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (Tier III, custodian agency: UNWTO)</p>
	<p>(iv) Increase in the number of companies that report sustainable</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: TBD</p>	<p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (Tier III, custodian agency: UN Environment programme, UNCTAD)</p>

³⁹ Becoming a member of UN Environment programme FI requires becoming a signatory of the UN Environment programme Statement of Commitment by Financial Institutions on Sustainable Development (<http://www.unenvironment.org/about/statements/statement/>). Members of the UN Environment programme FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) commit to adhering to the PSI principles (<http://www.unepfi.org/psi/the-principles/>).

⁴⁰ The following **capacity framework** will be applied: (1) assessment stage (2) policy design stage, (3) policy adoption stage, and (4) policy implementation stage. Only countries and businesses starting with the implementation of sustainable tourism policies (stage 4) will count towards the indicator. For purposes of progress reporting a well-differentiated and disaggregated country map will be presented showing the number of policies per country, type of policy, as well as the respective capacity stage they are in.

⁴¹ Including strategies and action plans.

⁴² **Related to SDG 8, Target 8.9:** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

⁴³ **Related to SDG 9: Target 9.4:** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

⁴⁴ **Related to SDG 12, Target 12.b:** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

	<p>management practices they have adopted⁴⁵</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of companies that report the adoption of sustainable management practices</p>	<p>Progress expected at June 2021: TBD</p> <p>December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Annual reports, sustainability reports, technical fact sheets, case studies, surveys, reports of partnerships and initiatives in which UN Environment programme participates</p>	
	<p>(v) Increase in the number of countries,⁴⁶ and private sector stakeholders implement⁴⁷ sustainable consumption and production policies⁴⁸ in the building and construction sector⁴⁹</p> <p>Unit of measure: (a) Number of countries⁵⁰ that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector (b) Number of private sector stakeholders that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): (TBC)</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: TBD</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: TBD</p> <p>December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Annual reports, reports, publications, adopted policies, published standards; surveys, interviews</p>	
(c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the	(i) Increase in the number of countries ⁵¹ implementing ⁵²	December 2017 (baseline): TBC	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public

⁴⁵ **Directly related to SDG 12, Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. (proposed indicator: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports)

⁴⁶ Including subnational governments and public sector stakeholders such as public enterprises.

⁴⁷ The following **capacity framework** will be applied: (1) assessment stage, (2) policy design stage, (3) policy adoption stage and (4) policy implementation stage. Only countries and businesses starting with the implementation of sustainable buildings and construction policies (stage 4) will be counted towards the indicator. For purposes of progress reporting a well-differentiated and disaggregated country map will be presented showing the number of policies per country, type of policy, as well as the respective capacity stage they are in.

⁴⁸ Includes standards and practices.

⁴⁹ **Related to SDG 11, Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums; **Target 11.c:** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

⁵⁰ Including subnational governments.

⁵¹ Including sub-national governments and public enterprises.

⁵² The following **capacity framework** will be applied: (1) assessment stage, (2) policy design stage, (3) policy adoption stage and (4) policy implementation stage. Only countries and public enterprises starting with the implementation of sustainable public procurement policies (stage 4) will be count towards the indicator. For purposes of progress reporting a well-differentiated and disaggregated country map will be presented showing the number of policies per country, type of policy, as well as the respective capacity stage they are in.

<p>adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns</p>	<p>sustainable public procurement policies^{53,54}</p> <p>Unit of measure: (a) Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies</p>	<p>December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Reports, Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Action Plans, guidelines for products/services prioritized for SPP, updated tender documents for prioritized products/services, updated training materials on SPP, list of trainers and procurers trained on SPP, list of launched and awarded public tenders inclusive of sustainability criteria</p>	<p>procurement policies and action plans (Tier III, custodian agency: UN Environment programme)</p>
	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of countries⁵⁵ that implement campaigns, awareness raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality^{56,57,58}</p> <p>Unit of measure: (a) Number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that demonstrate the benefits of sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Reports, surveys, course enrolments, curricula, MOOCs, campaign reports</p>	<p>12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Tier III, custodian agency: UNESCO)</p>

⁵³ Including strategies and action plans.

⁵⁴ **Directly related to SDG 12, Target 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities. (Proposed indicator: Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans).

⁵⁵ Including sub-national governments, public institutions and enterprises.

⁵⁶ **Relates to SDG 4, Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

⁵⁷ **Related to SDG 9, Target 9.c:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

⁵⁸ **Directly related to SDG 12, Target 12.8:** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature (proposed indicator: [Number of countries][percentage of educational institutions] reporting inclusion of sustainable development and lifestyles topics in formal [formal and informal] education curricula)

	(b) Increase in the number of countries reporting inclusion of sustainable development and lifestyles topics in formal education curricula		
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries that measure food waste at national level using the Food Loss and Waste Protocol ^{59,60} Unit of measure: Number of countries that measure food waste at national level using the Food Loss and Waste Protocol	December 2017 (baseline): TBC December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected at December 2020: TBD Progress expected at June 2021: TBD December 2021: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: National food waste reports, strategies communicated by government and private sector stakeholders	12.3.1 Global food loss index, Global food waste Index (Tier III, custodian agency: UN Environment programme /FAO)

⁵⁹ **Relates to SDG 2, Target 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, **SDG 7, Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; **Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life; **Target 5.b:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women; **Target 5.c:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

⁶⁰ **Relates directly to SDG 12, Target 12.3:** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, proposed SDG indicator: Global Food Loss Index (GFLI)